

SUBJECT: GANDZIUK Michael Petrovich (see Report of 28 Feb 1963)

SOURCE: P. of Philadelphia, Pa.

DATE: 10 Apr 1963

1. End of February 1963 Subject was introduced by SHANKOVSKY, Igor to P. and since then the latter developed his acquaintance with Subject into quite a friendly relationship. Subject came several times to P's house, they were meeting about twice every week, on 24 March 1963 they went together in P's car to Princeton to visit SHOSTAK, Yuri (another Soviet exchange student - see previous report of 28 Feb 1963), Subject promised to come to P's house to celebrate Easter with his family, and P. will also bring him in his car to Washington to do some sightseeing one Sunday after Easter.

2. Subject's biographic data. He was born in 1929 in KOZIATYN. In 1941 he left his native place together with parents and younger brother for KUIBYSHEV where they stayed during the WW II. After the war they returned to ODESSA and then to KIEV. S's father is employed now as controller with Rail-Road in KIEV.

Subject graduated from KIEV Technical Institute and in Sep 1962 acquired an aspirantural at Technical Faculty of Kiev University. He was specializing in consumer food production. To the States he came as a post-graduate student for practice, and most of his time was spending in lab though he also went to lectures.

Subject is married, his wife is employed as engineer-economist in KIEV. They have two children, aged 8 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. Their apartment in KIEV is very nice, three blocks off the City-Opera. It consists of 3 big rooms, kitchen, balcony. They own a Zaporozhets-car, refrigerator, washing machine and other "modern household equipment".

3. Subject was supposed to come to the States in 1961 but did not want to interrupt at that time the work on his thesis. He thought that he was the only Soviet student in Philadelphia.

His and others' candidatures for studies abroad were proposed by the Republican Ministry of Higher and Technical Education in KIEV and accepted and finally approved by All-Union Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MID) in MOSCOW. All candidates were thoroughly screened for quite a long time (he did not specify) and Subject also knew that several people were rejected without having been given any explanation.

At the present Subject is "subordinated" to the Ukrainian Mission at the United Nations. He knew personally PALAMARCHUK through latter's daughter with whom he, at one time, was on friendly terms in KIEV. She is ~~now~~ married now to a good friend of Subject.

Subject knows also personally PODGORNYY and KOVPAK. The former stems from GRECHANY village of KHMELNYTSKA (former KAMIANETS PODILSKA) oblast, is a graduate of Kiev Politechnic. At the time of PODGORNYY'S studies in KIEV POLITECHNIC

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Subject's father-in-law was there some sort of ²director and PODGORNYY came often to latter's house.

Gen. KOVPAK was called by Subject a "diadia" because of his elevation from a kolhosp-chairman to a general's rank first during the war for his partizan-activities.

Subject also knew some writers in KIEV. As his closest acquaintance among them he named VORONKO. PLATON

Prior to their departure all students going to the States were told to behave abroad freely, to visit as many people as possible "to study what was there good and what bad". The American people were described to them as "mostly good and friendly".

4. Subject was described by the Source as a typical Soviet scientist-to-be with a thorough knowledge of his specific subject. He stems from a well-to-do family of Soviet technical bureaucracy with close ties to highest party-echelons in the Republic. This enabled Subject to get "a cultured polish" on the one hand and made him selfassured on the other. His knowledge of political affairs was, however, rather superficial and he did not seem to care very much about dialectic materialism and all the other ideological baggage. On the other hand he is loyal to the regime and identifies his personal career to a very great extent with it. At the same time he is intelligent enough to see its shortcomings, and in spite of his natural reserve, seems to be quite open and outspoken. He criticizes not only Stalinism but admits that at the present Soviet writers are also unable to write what they want. He stresses, however, the fact that nowadays contrary to the past there is no need to proclaim your loyalty to the system at every step and one can even talk about many previously forbidden things. Post-Stalin changes are for him substantial and he rejects any idea of eventual return of old practices in the Soviet Union.

His national feeling is quite inarticulated and he would rather fit into the category of Russified Ukrainians. His political framework is basically filled with official Soviet ideological image and thus, for example, he does not shun to recite Soviet slogans about "equality of nations in the USSR", "brotherly peoples", etc., or to justify "the dictatorship of the proletariat" with necessity to maintain strong dictatorial power for construction of the new socialist society. When pointed, however, to realities he admits at least to some extent their existence and does not deny them.

His main preoccupation and interest is his family and private affairs. He seems to be materialistically-minded and shortly was talking again about sending him some textiles to KIEV "for business", in the future. On this occasion he complained that he were allowed to take only kg 20.- with him on his way home.

SECRET

5. Strikes and disturbances. According to Subject Western data about strikes and other disturbances in the Soviet Union that took place in 1961 and 1962 were grossly exaggerated. Thus, there was no turmoil in ODESSA in 1962 but simply people standing in queue began to complain and quarrel because of the shortage of butter and finally broke the doors and windows in the store. "That's all". Also, number of injuries in Kiev-earth-slide was greatly exaggerated. There were only 20 people killed, and mud flooded several houses and a tramway depo. The slide was caused by 3 small artificial subsoil lakes created in places where stone and sand were dugged out for building materials. For this negligence several people were shot after the slide.

6. General situation in KIEV and LVOV. According to Subject KIEV is rather russified and many people who speak Ukrainian at home, use Russian in the streets and in office. But LVOV is very much Ukrainized and keeps some of the old Western "outlooks". Thus, even to-day still many people address themselves with "Mister" instead of "Tovarishch" or "Hromadyanyn". Subject lectured in KIEV at the Politechnic in Russian and so did his friends. He "explained" that technology made very great progress and only Russian language in the Soviet Union had all the necessary technological terms to keep up with present requirements.

SECRET

7. On 28 Feb 1963 P. and Subject visited SHOSTAK, Yuri at Princeton. When asked about his nationality by P., SHOSTAK replied that he was Russian and at one time used even purely Russian name SHOSTAKOV. He lives in LVOV since 1946, is married, has two children, and works as an "aspirant" at Lvov-Politechnic.

Shostak has a very pleasant personality, is very friendly and very sympathetic despite his Soviet indoctrination of which he does not shun to make use.

On P's invitation SHOSTAK and Subject went from Princeton to P's house where he treated them with a dinner.

As Subject explained it later on to P, he inferred Ukrainian nationality of SHOSTAK from the fact he had been living in LVOV.

SECRET